

LAVASZTWICZ, .

Cooperatives only for the best. n. b.

(SOLNIV SPOLDZIENICA. Vol. 9 (i.e.10) no. 39, Sept. 1957, Warsaw, Poland)

SG: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEL) Ls. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.  
Uncl.

TARASIEWICZ, E.

Moscow's circumferential road.

P. 251 (DROGOWNICTWO) Poland, Vol. 11, No. 11, Nov. 1956

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (AEEI) Vol. 6, No. 11, November 1957

TARASIEWICZ, E.

Road building in Poland. p. 101. (Drogownictwo, Vol. 12, No. 5, May 1957,  
Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (FEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

CZAJKA, Bogdan, inz.; TARASIEWICZ, Lech, mgr. inz.

Underground intermediate transistor repeater stations.  
Przegl telekom 35 [i.e. 36] no. 9:264-271 S '63.

TARASIEWICZ, Longin, mgr

Problems connected with the concentration of means in organized  
maintenance and repair of power stations. Energetyka Pol 19 no.3;  
86-89 Mr '65.

Washington, D.C.

"Some Examples on the Subject of Peaceful Disputes as in the Case of  
Concerning Water in Relation to Neighboring Countries in the Case of Poland,  
p. 7, (CUTTING COPY, Vol. 15, No. 1, Jan. 1946, Warsaw, Poland)

iii: Monthly List of East European Documents, (EED), 14, Vol. 2, No. 1,  
May 1946, Uncl.

TARASIEWICZ, W.; SUKOWIECKI, S.

Concerning water management; material remarks on the article by T. Flodowski,  
"For New Forms of Organization of Water Management and Administration." p.291

(GOSPODARKA WODNA. Vol. 17, No. 6, June 1957. Warszawa, Poland)

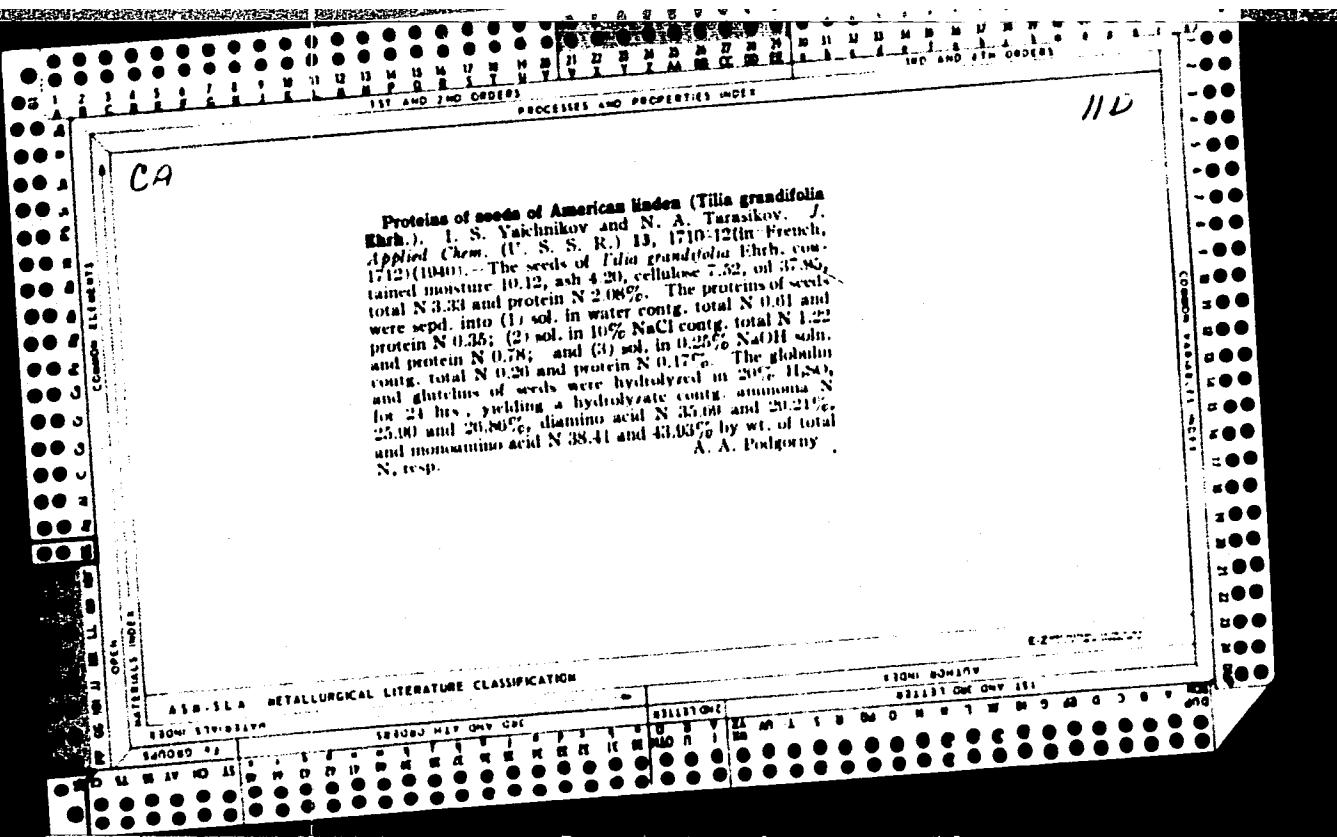
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEL) IS. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

Filippov, V.V.

FILIPPOV, V.V.; MILICH, R.N.; TARASIK, G.S.

Distribution of biotin in the vegetative organs of plants.  
Biul. Glav. bot. sada no.24:31-42 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Glavnnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk SSSR, i Khabarovskiy  
pedagogicheskiy institut.  
(Biotin) (Plants--Chemical analysis)



TARASIKOV, Nikolay Alekseyevich

[Surface ensilage of feeds] Nazemnyi sposob silosovaniia kormov. Moskva, Rossel'khozizdat, 1964. 60 p.  
(MIRA 17:11)

DUBINSKIY, L.M.; ZAMANSKIY, S.M.; LOPATA, A.Ya.; MAN'KO, N.S.; REZNIK,  
N.D.; SKARZHEVSKIY, R.A.; TERESHCHENKO, A.I.; KOSTENKO, G.F.,  
red.; TARASINKEVICH, P.P., red.; KAPLINSKIY, L.A., red.;  
SOROKA, M.S., red.

[The multiple-spindle 1261M and 1262M automatic lathes and 1261P,  
and 1262P semiautomatic lathes; handbook on adjustment and serv-  
icing] Mnogoshpindel'nye tokarnye avtomaty 1261M, 1262M i polueav-  
tomaty 12662P; rukovodstvo po naladke i obsluzhivaniyu. Izd.2.  
Pod red. G.F.Kostenko, P.P.Tarasinkevicha i L.A.Kaplinskogo.  
(MIRA 15:11)  
Moskva, Mashgiz, 1960. 170 p.  
(Lathes--Maintenance and repair)

TARASINKEVICH, P.P. [Tarasynevych, P.P.]

Highly productive automatic machines. Nauka i zhystia 10  
no.9:9-13 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Direktor Kiyevskogo zavoda vershtatov-avtomatov imeni M.  
Gor'kogo.  
(Kharkov--Bearing industry) (Machinery, Automatic)

S/121/61/000/005/002/005  
D040/D112

AUTHORS: Tarasinkevich, P.P., Mosenkis, M.G., and Savtsov, Yu.A.

TITLE: Program controlled automatic turret lathe

PERIODICAL: Stanki i instrumenty, no. 5, 1961, 8-13  
<sup>vol. 32</sup>

TEXT: The design and operation of the 1341 $\pi$  (1341P) lathe (Fig. 1) is described in detail. It is produced by the Kiyevskiy zavod stankov-avtomatov (Kiyev Automatic Machine Tool Plant) and is a modification of the "1341" lathe produced since 1958. Some of the component units are new, some changed. The drum type capstan head with 16 tool seats is mounted parallel to the machine spindle and fixed in the various positions by a wedge pin that is retracted by an electromagnet for release. Separate reversible electric motors and electromagnetic friction clutches are used for rapid capstan head turns and longitudinal run of the carriage saddle. Cutting feed is from the change gear box (Fig. 2) with a two-speed motor (1), four electromagnetic clutches (2) and a double-rim gear, producing altogether two series of eight (each) automatically changing feeds (3). Usual multidisc electromagnetic clutches are used for cross feed and rapid

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head turns. Longitudinal feed and fast run of the carriage saddle is from special electromagnetic gear clutches working fast with high torque (fluctuations of the uncoupling time are not above 0.01 sec.). The workpiece clamping and feed mechanism is actuated by a pump-like unit in the machine frame, mounted with its motor on a hydraulic panel. The hydraulic system (Fig. 3) is shown in position "rod is clamped, pressure rising" (drain is not shown in diagram). It works automatically as follows: after the command "rod feed", an electromagnet (2) is switched on; a slide valve (3) moves right and oil flows into the releasing and rod-feed spaces; after completed feed, pressure in the feed space rises, and a pressure relay (6) switches off the electromagnet of the slide valve (3). Now oil moves into the right space in a cylinder (7) for clamping, then the pressure in it rises and oil under the left end of another slide valve (5) moves it right and opens the way to the right space in a feed cylinder (8). Increasing pressure is applied to the workpiece. A pressure relay (4) then gives the command for cutting. Oil flows through a drain valve (1) to lubricate the change gear box. Pressure in the system is 12 Kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. Spaces between the slide valves and their bushings are large (0.04-0.06 mm, in diameter) to ensure smooth operation without fine oil filters. All motions are produced by electrically controlled mechanisms, and the program is contained on a single 185x278 mm

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punched card of hard paper with 77 horizontal lines (sufficient for most complicated setting) and 20 vertical columns, six of which are designed for fixing coded numbers of revolution and feeds (decoding is indicated on the card margin), and other cards for noncoded commands. The punched card is prepared as for usual turret lathes and serves for work of identical shape and different dimensions. The data determining work dimensions are on a feedback transmitter of the machine elements' position, or "magnetic stops unit" ("blok magnitnykh uporov"), developed at the Institut avtomatiki Gosplana USSR (Automation Institute of the Gosplan UkrSSR). Its program carrier is a silver-coated brass drum with a ferromagnetic compound on its surface. The combination of two program carriers (punched card and position feedback transmitter) controls the machine automatically. The magnetic stops' accuracy is 0.02 mm, work length is accurate within 0.1 mm. The lathe operator produces the first piece by manual control and "records the stops" on the magnetic drum. Program is changed by replacing the punched card, wiping the drum and making a new record. The two units together constitute one major component called a "command unit" ("kommandoapparat"). The card is placed on the brass drum, which has 20 brushes, which can contact the card only through the card perforations. Intermediate relays coupled with the brushes transmit the command readings.

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A step-by-step device makes the drum turn. The kinematic system is given (Fig. 6). The punched card drum (2) mounted on a shaft (25) on insulating bushings is coupled with a gear (23) through a spline bushing (33). The drum (2) is coupled with the magnetic drum (29) through gears (23), (26), and (27) with a 1:1 ratio. When the carriage saddle runs or the capstan head turns, a tie rod (30) moves a carriage (31) with a magnetic head (32) along the magnetic drum. A run-electromagnet (~~ЭМХ~~) switches on and turns a lever (17) on its axle (13) as indicated by an arrow (K); the pawl on the lever turns a ratchet wheel (16), and a Geneva cross movement (14). A ball (15) locks it. The Geneva movement turns the drums (2 and 29) through a worm shaft (22), gear clutch (19), the spline bushing (33) and shaft (25). When the ratchet wheel completes one turn, the lever (17) presses on a limit switch and disconnects the run-electromagnet. The command unit is shown in a photograph (Fig. 7) with removed cover. The basic electric command elements are placed in it. The main one is a highly sensitive magnetic modulation head, ~~ММГ~~(MMG), designed at the Automation Institute of the Gosplan UkrSSR (Fig. 8 and photo Fig. 9). It records current pulses on the magnetic drum during machine setting and takes the readings during automatic operation. It is a combination of an ordinary magnetic head and a magnetic amplifier. The output voltage is proportional to Card 4/12

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the reproduced magnetic flux and independent from its variation rate. The output signal of the "MMG" is in the form of an amplitude-modulated carrier or the second voltage harmonic of the excitation generator formed in the "MMG". In the diagram (Fig. 8), (1) is a permalloy core and (2) a permalloy modulator in the form of a toroid. The record windings are on the permalloy core. The excitation windings on the modulator together with the capacitors ( $C_1$  and  $C_2$ ) and variable resistor (R) form a bridge circuit. Excitation generator voltage is supplied to the ~~α~~ diagonal and unbalance voltage removed from the ~~β~~ diagonal through a diode ( $\Delta$ ). Excitation current produces a closed magnetic flux ( $\phi$ ) in the toroid. Magnetic flux ( $\phi$ ) removed by the head from the magnetic drum passes through the permalloy core and branches out in the toroid (2). Thus the excitation flux in one bridge arm coincides with the flux being removed from the magnetic drum, while in the other arm they are opposite. The inductance of the excitation windings changes, the bridge becomes unbalanced, and unbalance voltage reaches the amplifier unit input through a detector. The head is screened to protect it from the outer electrostatic fields. The control panels contain the manual controls for setting. The intermediate electric elements are placed in a separate cabinet connected with the lathe by cables

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with plugs. The power and protection elements on the lathe are those normally used for machine tools. The intermediate relays on it are КДРШ-1 (KDRSh-1) plug code relays. The circuits of the electromagnetic clutches are controlled by КДРТ (KDRT) relays. The feed and amplifier units are in the top right part of the cabinet. The high-frequency component of detected signals is filtered in the amplifier unit, then amplified, shaped into square pulses and led into a thyratron trigger circuit that controls corresponding elements in the relay circuit. The feed unit supplies the necessary voltages to different points in the amplifying unit and consists of a kenotron rectifier with electronic voltage stabilization and a selenium rectifier with rectified current stabilization. Feed to both rectifiers is from one power transformer. The turret lathe is fitted with blocking and safety devices, and a signal system giving work, emergency and warning signals. There are 10 figures.

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TARASINKEVICH, P.P., inzh.

Increasing the reliability and durability of automatic and  
semiautomatic multispindle lathes. Mashinostroenie no.6:  
16-18 N-D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

TARASINSKIY, G.

PETROVSKIY, A., nauchnyy sotrudnik; TARASINSKIY, G., inzhener; YERMILOV, N.,  
inzhener.

Measuring out components of mixed feeds. Muk.-elev. prom. 22 no.8:  
22-25 Ag '56. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zerna i produktov  
yego pererabotki (for Petrovskiy). 2. Chkalovskiy kombikormovyj zavod  
(for Tarasinskiy and Yermilov).  
(Feeding and feeding stuffs)

KABOZOV, S., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; TARASINSKIY, G.; YERMILOV, N.

Using synthetic urea and manganese in mixed feeds. Muz.-elev.  
prom. 25 no.7:21-22 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Glavnnyy inzhener Orenburgskogo kombikormovogo zavoda (for  
Tarasinskiy). 2. Nachal'nik otdela tekhnicheskogo kontrolya  
(for Yermilov).  
(Feeds) (Urea) (Manganese)

TARASINSKIY, G.; DAVYDOV, N.

Work practices of the Orenburg Feed Mill. Muk., elev., prom. 27  
no. 5: 5-6 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Orenburgskiy kombikormovyy zavod. 2. Glavnnyy inzh. Orenburgskogo  
kombikormovogo zavoda (for Tarasinskiy). 3. Zamestitel' glavnogo  
inzhenera Orenburgskogo kombikormovogo zavoda (for Davydov).  
(Orenburg--Feed mills)

TARASINSKIY, G.

Enriching mixed feeds by the addition of trace element solutions.  
Muk.-elev. prom. 29 no.11:14-18 N '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy rabote Voronezhskogo nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta kombikormov.

GUBERGRITS, M.A.; KUSHCHENKO, V.G.; TARASINSKIY, Ya.Ya.

Case of hemorrhagic fever with a renal syndrome in Kholm District,  
Novgorod Province. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 31 no.9:138-139  
S '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(KHOLM DISTRICT--HEMORRHAGIC FEVER)

TARASIU<sup>K</sup>, D

POLAND/Food Processing Industry.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 65971  
Author : Kedzierska Alicja, Tarasiuk Danuta  
Inst : -  
Title : Shortcomings of the Lacquered Preserving Cans Manufactured in Poland.  
Orig Pub : Przetwor. owoc.-warz. i koncertr., 1958, 2, No 1, 19-22.  
  
Abstract : It was established that the quality of lacquered preserving cans does not meet established stipulations. Basic shortcomings are: high and non-uniform porosity, mechanical damage of the surface on every part of the can, insufficient coverage by lacquer on the bends of the tin and seam. It is necessary to review the technology of the production of cans.

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~~Советск~~, A.S. (Moskva)

Modern physical methods for testing materials. Fiz. v shkole  
21 no.1:15-23 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Materials--Testing)

TARASKIN, D.A.

137-58-5-9355

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 79 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Taraskin, D.A.

TITLE: Means of Intensifying the Refining Process of Solutions in Zinc Production With the Aid of Electric Currents (Intensifikatsiya protsessa ochistki rastvorov tsinkovogo proizvodstva s pomoshch'yu elektricheskogo toka)

PERIODICAL: Tr. soveshchaniya po metallurgii tsinka, 1954. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1956, pp 153-156

ABSTRACT: The experiments performed dealt with the employment of direct and alternating current for the coagulation of colloidal particles in a pulp obtained as a result of leaching of a roasted Zn concentrate. The pulp was poured into a vessel equipped with electrodes which were connected to a source of electric current. The anodic and cathodic regions were separated by a semipermeable partition. The passage of current through the anodic zone was accompanied by the coagulation of the colloidal particles. It was established that the process is more stable if the electrodes employed are made of Al alloyed with Si, Zn, or Pb. Best results were obtained with electrodes made of an alloy consisting

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## Means of Intensifying the (cont.)

of 90% Al and 10% Pb. Large-scale experiments were conducted on industrial pulp of the Ust'-Kamenogorsk zinc plant. The discharge from the upper outlets of acidic coagulants was poured into the electro-coagulation unit where it was subjected to the action of an alternating current (for 10-30 minutes). The temperature of the pulp rose from 50-55°C to 70-80°C. The SiO<sub>2</sub> content in the solution decreased by 60-65% (as compared to 20% without the employment of the electric current), the total content of Fe diminished by 10%, that of Cu by 20-25%, and that of As by 30%. The Fe<sup>2+</sup> content increased by 65% in the process. As a result of rinsing the roasted concentrate with a solution that had been purified electrically, the rate of settling of a neutral pulp increased by 30%. The content of solids in the cleared solution was reduced to 1/16. A model of a continuously operating electro-coagulator of 0.1 m<sup>3</sup> capacity was tested. The model had an output of 0.3 m<sup>3</sup>/hr. At an electrode potential of 40 v and a current of approximately 200 amp, the consumption of electrical energy amounted to 30 kwh per m<sup>3</sup> of pulp. It is concluded that the electric current accelerates the process of coagulation of impurities in solutions of zinc production, the consumption of the electrical energy in the process being determined by the means of the sol stability of SiO<sub>2</sub>. It is advisable to heat the solutions of zinc production by means of an electrode heater. The passage of an electric current through the solution intensifies the effect of coagulation of impurities at high temperatures. N. P.

Card 2/2 1. Zinc ores--Purification 2. Electric currents--Applications 3. Electrodes  
--Materials

PONOMARENKO, V.D.; TARASKIN, D.A.

Simultaneous processes of leaching and settling zinc concentrate.  
Izv. AN Kaz.SSR. Ser.met.obog. i ogneup. no.1:27-35 '58.

(MIRA 12:7)

(Zinc--Electrometallurgy) (Hydrometallurgy)

TITLE: Conference on Autoclave Processes

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnoye Metally, 1959, Nr. 7, pp. 64-87 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On 23-26 February 1959 a conference was held in Moscow for summing up and concluding work on autoclave processes for heavy, non-ferrous, rare and noble metals.

The conference heard reports as follows:

D.M. Yutkano, Gintavmet, on processes throughout the metallurgy; D.M. Yutkano, Gintavmet, on the use of hydrocarbons throughout the metallurgy; O. N. Dobrohotov, Gipronikel, on methods of autoclave leaching of non-ferrous and rare metal production; G. N. Dobrohotov, Gipronikel, on nickel leaching practice at some Soviet works; N. I. Oshchukina and G. N. Dobrohotov, on the thermodynamics and kinetics of the selective reduction by hydrogen and carbon monoxide under pressure of nickel and cobalt from solution; J. M. Leach and K. M. Shelpoora, Gipronikel, on desulfurization on the application of the flowheets dealt with by G. N. Dobrohotov at the Yuzhnoe Metallurgical and Separation Combines and the Ural'skiy (Ural) Nickel Works; I. N. Maslenitsin, leading research engineer, Gornyy Institut (Leningrad Mining Institute) on the combined flotation-autoclave method fornickel-cobalt ores; H. N. Krasil'stvenny, Metkhoz, on autoclave-group steel; V. A. Sobol', Gintavmet, on the essentials of the autoclave method of oxidizing leaching of nickel concentrate from converter-sinter flotation; S. I. Sobol' on preliminary investigations on the development of a sulphuric-autoclave method for leaching nickel and cobalt from oxidized nickel ores; H. N. Krasil'stvenny, Metkhoz, on the main results of investigation of the autoclave-soda process for treating tungsten-ore beneficiated products; V. I. Ponukaylo, Mehaniko, and D.-A. Malashkin, Skopinskaya (Shopinsk) PTO, separately, on problems in the application of an autoclave-soda flowsheet to scheelite separation; G. A. Meyerov, E. Ya. and coworkers, R. A. Ljubimov, R. A. Ljubimov, and A. P. Chuprakov, Gornyy Institut (Leningrad Mining Institute), on the autoclave treatment of scheelite; V. A. Sobol', Krashchayorsk Non-ferrous Metals Institute, on the treatment of tungsten concentrate in hermetically sealed barrels with sodium caustic alkalies; Yu. I. Syrdikova, S. I. Sobol', Fe. J. Gulyayev, V. L. Seleznev, and B. I. Budenok, Gintavmet, on the treatment of lower oxides prepared and unprepared molybdenum raw material by oxidizing autoclave sulphide leaching; L. E. Selikh and S. I. Sobol' on the kinetics of oxidizing autoclave leaching; A. N. Zelikman and Z. M. Lyapina, Krasnoyarsk Non-ferrous Metals Institute, on the results of a study of conditions for the selective separation of lower oxides of tungsten and molybdenum from their salts solutions by hydrogen under pressure; M. V. Dubinsky, Gor'kopol'skiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut (Kazan'-Gor'kopol'skiy Institute) on autoclave alkaline leaching; L. E. Selikh or the Amvrosiyevskiy (Kazan') or the Amvrosiyevskiy (Kazan') Institute (Kazan') on the behaviour of noble metals in oxidizing autoclave leaching in thiophosphate solutions; A. I. Tser' and D. A. Tchadkin, and A. Yu. Dedkov, Institute Bel'juk, on autoclave leaching of monobismuth autoclave leaching under oxygen pressure of molibdenum concentrate; S. I. Sobol', on technical-economic factors of economic autoclave leaching; A. I. Sizina, Nikaeva and I. N. Blazhkin, Krashchayorsk Non-ferrous Metals Institute, on autoclave processes for gold-containing raw material; N. S. Grushch, Uralskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut (Ural Polytechnic Institute) on the behaviour of noble metals in autoclave leaching; V. A. Berdantsev, on the autoclave leaching of copper-nickel on the unsuitability of autoclave leaching for laterocyanite materials; V. A. Berdantsev, V. A. Tser', and D. A. Tchadkin, and A. Yu. Dedkov, on model studies on autoclaves and the development of a continuous autoclave leaching process for barites; V. G. Trunov, Zolotoy Anzhur, on autoclave leaching of some rare elements in various valency state under oxygen and hydrogen pressure in the presence of ammonia; L. L. Gerber, on Gintavmet, on autoclave design and operation; P. N. Tukovskiy, Gipronikel, and N. N. Kostylev, on model studies on autoclaves and the development of mica; M. A. Polyanov, E. B. Gilev, and on the design of an experimental high-pressure pump; G. L. Gavastia, MNKhMash on the selection of steel for acid leaching of cobalt matte and sulfite flotation concentrate; Yu. I. Archakov, VNIISetochim, on corrosion of type 1 KhNKhM, 1KhNKhM, 1KhNKhM and 102M steels in acid and alkaline solutions in the presence of metal salts and oxygen at 5-15 k/cm<sup>2</sup>; V. I. Veretennikov and N. N. Kalyan, VNIISetochim, separately, on mechanical interpretation of hydrocarbon-aerated steels. The conference made recommendations aimed at the extraction and im-

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and S. I. Sobol', Gintavmet, on the essentials of the autoclave method of oxidizing leaching of nickel concentrate from converter-sinter flotation; S. I. Sobol' on preliminary investigations on the development of a sulphuric-autoclave method for leaching nickel and cobalt from oxidized nickel ores; H. N. Krasil'stvenny, Metkhoz, on the main results of investigation of the autoclave-soda process for treating tungsten-ore beneficiated products; V. I. Ponukaylo, Mehaniko, and D.-A. Malashkin, Skopinskaya (Shopinsk) PTO, separately, on problems in the application of an autoclave-soda flowsheet to scheelite separation; G. A. Meyerov, E. Ya. and coworkers, R. A. Ljubimov, R. A. Ljubimov, and A. P. Chuprakov, Gornyy Institut (Leningrad Mining Institute), on the autoclave treatment of scheelite; V. A. Sobol', Krashchayorsk Non-ferrous Metals Institute, on the treatment of tungsten concentrate in hermetically sealed barrels with sodium caustic alkalies; Yu. I. Syrdikova, S. I. Sobol', Fe. J. Gulyayev, V. L. Seleznev, and B. I. Budenok, Gintavmet, on the treatment of lower oxides prepared and unprepared molybdenum raw material by oxidizing autoclave sulphide leaching; L. E. Selikh and S. I. Sobol' on the kinetics of oxidizing autoclave leaching; A. N. Zelikman and Z. M. Lyapina, Krasnoyarsk Non-ferrous Metals Institute, on the results of a study of conditions for the selective separation of lower oxides of tungsten and molybdenum from their salts solutions by hydrogen under pressure; M. V. Dubinsky, Gor'kopol'skiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut (Kazan'-Gor'kopol'skiy Institute) on autoclave leaching of noble metals in thiophosphate solutions; A. I. Tser' and D. A. Tchadkin, and A. Yu. Dedkov, Institute Bel'juk, on autoclave leaching of monobismuth autoclave leaching under oxygen pressure of molibdenum concentrate; S. I. Sobol', on technical-economic factors of economic autoclave leaching; A. I. Sizina, Nikaeva and I. N. Blazhkin, Krashchayorsk Non-ferrous Metals Institute, on autoclave processes for gold-containing raw material; N. S. Grushch, Uralskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut (Ural Polytechnic Institute) on the behaviour of noble metals in autoclave leaching; V. A. Berdantsev, on the autoclave leaching of copper-nickel on the unsuitability of autoclave leaching for laterocyanite materials; V. A. Berdantsev, V. A. Tser', and D. A. Tchadkin, and A. Yu. Dedkov, on model studies on autoclaves and the development of a continuous autoclave leaching process for barites; V. G. Trunov, Zolotoy Anzhur, on autoclave leaching of some rare elements in various valency state under oxygen and hydrogen pressure in the presence of ammonia; L. L. Gerber, on Gintavmet, on autoclave design and operation; P. N. Tukovskiy, Gipronikel, and N. N. Kostylev, on model studies on autoclaves and the development of mica; M. A. Polyanov, E. B. Gilev, and on the design of an experimental high-pressure pump; G. L. Gavastia, MNKhMash on the selection of steel for acid leaching of cobalt matte and sulfite flotation concentrate; Yu. I. Archakov, VNIISetochim, on corrosion of type 1 KhNKhM, 1KhNKhM, 1KhNKhM and 102M steels in acid and alkaline solutions in the presence of metal salts and oxygen at 5-15 k/cm<sup>2</sup>; V. I. Veretennikov and N. N. Kalyan, VNIISetochim, separately, on mechanical interpretation of hydrocarbon-aerated steels. The conference made recommendations aimed at the extraction and im-

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and S. I. Sobol', Gintavmet, on the kinetics of oxidizing autoclave leaching; A. N. Zelikman and Z. M. Lyapina, Krasnoyarsk Non-ferrous Metals Institute, on the results of a study of conditions for the selective separation of lower oxides of tungsten and molybdenum from their salts solutions by hydrogen under pressure; M. V. Dubinsky, Gor'kopol'skiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut (Kazan'-Gor'kopol'skiy Institute) on autoclave leaching of noble metals in thiophosphate solutions; A. I. Tser' and D. A. Tchadkin, and A. Yu. Dedkov, Institute Bel'juk, on autoclave leaching of monobismuth autoclave leaching under oxygen pressure of molibdenum concentrate; S. I. Sobol', on technical-economic factors of economic autoclave leaching; A. I. Sizina, Nikaeva and I. N. Blazhkin, Krashchayorsk Non-ferrous Metals Institute, on autoclave processes for gold-containing raw material; N. S. Grushch, Uralskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut (Ural Polytechnic Institute) on the behaviour of noble metals in autoclave leaching; V. A. Berdantsev, on the autoclave leaching of copper-nickel on the unsuitability of autoclave leaching for laterocyanite materials; V. A. Berdantsev, V. A. Tser', and D. A. Tchadkin, and A. Yu. Dedkov, on model studies on autoclaves and the development of a continuous autoclave leaching process for barites; V. G. Trunov, Zolotoy Anzhur, on autoclave leaching of some rare elements in various valency state under oxygen and hydrogen pressure in the presence of ammonia; L. L. Gerber, on Gintavmet, on autoclave design and operation; P. N. Tukovskiy, Gipronikel, and N. N. Kostylev, on model studies on autoclaves and the development of mica; M. A. Polyanov, E. B. Gilev, and on the design of an experimental high-pressure pump; G. L. Gavastia, MNKhMash on the selection of steel for acid leaching of cobalt matte and sulfite flotation concentrate; Yu. I. Archakov, VNIISetochim, on corrosion of type 1 KhNKhM, 1KhNKhM, 1KhNKhM and 102M steels in acid and alkaline solutions in the presence of metal salts and oxygen at 5-15 k/cm<sup>2</sup>; V. I. Veretennikov and N. N. Kalyan, VNIISetochim, separately, on mechanical interpretation of hydrocarbon-aerated steels. The conference made recommendations aimed at the extraction and im-

Card 4/5

and S. I. Sobol', Gintavmet, on the kinetics of oxidizing autoclave leaching; A. N. Zelikman and Z. M. Lyapina, Krasnoyarsk Non-ferrous Metals Institute, on the results of a study of conditions for the selective separation of lower oxides of tungsten and molybdenum from their salts solutions by hydrogen under pressure; M. V. Dubinsky, Gor'kopol'skiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut (Kazan'-Gor'kopol'skiy Institute) on autoclave leaching of noble metals in thiophosphate solutions; A. I. Tser' and D. A. Tchadkin, and A. Yu. Dedkov, Institute Bel'juk, on autoclave leaching of monobismuth autoclave leaching under oxygen pressure of molibdenum concentrate; S. I. Sobol', on technical-economic factors of economic autoclave leaching; A. I. Sizina, Nikaeva and I. N. Blazhkin, Krashchayorsk Non-ferrous Metals Institute, on autoclave processes for gold-containing raw material; N. S. Grushch, Uralskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut (Ural Polytechnic Institute) on the behaviour of noble metals in autoclave leaching; V. A. Berdantsev, on the autoclave leaching of copper-nickel on the unsuitability of autoclave leaching for laterocyanite materials; V. A. Berdantsev, V. A. Tser', and D. A. Tchadkin, and A. Yu. Dedkov, on model studies on autoclaves and the development of a continuous autoclave leaching process for barites; V. G. Trunov, Zolotoy Anzhur, on autoclave leaching of some rare elements in various valency state under oxygen and hydrogen pressure in the presence of ammonia; L. L. Gerber, on Gintavmet, on autoclave design and operation; P. N. Tukovskiy, Gipronikel, and N. N. Kostylev, on model studies on autoclaves and the development of mica; M. A. Polyanov, E. B. Gilev, and on the design of an experimental high-pressure pump; G. L. Gavastia, MNKhMash on the selection of steel for acid leaching of cobalt matte and sulfite flotation concentrate; Yu. I. Archakov, VNIISetochim, on corrosion of type 1 KhNKhM, 1KhNKhM, 1KhNKhM and 102M steels in acid and alkaline solutions in the presence of metal salts and oxygen at 5-15 k/cm<sup>2</sup>; V. I. Veretennikov and N. N. Kalyan, VNIISetochim, separately, on mechanical interpretation of hydrocarbon-aerated steels. The conference made recommendations aimed at the extraction and im-

TARASKIN, D.A.

Reducing the content of acid-soluble zinc in the bottom discharging  
of a neutrally thickened pulp. Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh.SSR 9:243-  
244 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut metallurgii i obogashcheniya AN KazSSR.  
(Zinc-Metallurgy)  
(Leaching)

TSEFT, A.L.; TARASKIN, D.A.; YERMILOV, V.V.; TKACHENKO, O.B.;  
VASIL'YEVA, V.A.; SUSHCHENKO, S.N.; DUKHANKINA, L.S.

Hydrometallurgical treatment of copper matte. Trudy Inst.  
met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 5:72-76 '62. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Copper—Metallurgy) (Hydrometallurgy)

TSEFT, A.L.; TARASKIN, D.A.; KASYMBEKOV, S.K.

Thermal decomposition of magnesium chloride with production  
of an active product and hydrochloric acid. Trudy Inst. met.  
1 obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 14:62-68 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

L 57568-65 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPP(c)/EHP(j)/EEC(t) PC-4/PR-4/PT-7/PI-4  
IJPIC GG/RM 36  
ACCESSION NR: A15016134 UR/0048/65/029/006/0982/0984/3

AUTHOR: Strukov, B.A.; Taraskin, S.A.; Skomorokhova, T.L.; Minayeva, K.A.

TITLE: Effect of an electric field on the heat capacity of single-crystal triglycine sulfate /Report, 4th All-Union Conference on Ferroelectricity held in Rostov-on-the-Don 12-18 Sept 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Ser. fizicheskaya, v.29, no.6, 1965, 982-984

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric crystal, triglycine sulfate, heat capacity, electrocaloric effect 2)

ABSTRACT: The authors have measured the heat capacity at constant electric field of a triglycine sulfate single crystal at temperatures from 47 to 52°C both with zero electric field and with an applied field of 450 V/cm and have also observed the electrocaloric effect in this material at temperatures near the Curie point. The experimental technique was the same as that previously described by one of the authors (B.A.Strukov, Fiz.tverdogo tela 6, 2862, 1964). The effect of the

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ACCESSION NR: AF5016134

bias field on the heat capacity was to smooth out the discontinuity at the Curie point and reduce the maximum value from 0.49 to 0.44 cal/g deg. In the presence of the bias field the heat capacity changed smoothly from its value in the ferroelectric phase to its value in the paraelectric phase over a temperature interval of nearly 2°, whereas in the absence of a bias field most of this change was accomplished in a small fraction of a degree. This result is derived theoretically from the thermodynamic theory of V.L.Ginzburg (Uspekhi fiz.nauk 38, 490, 1949). In the absence of a bias field the dielectric constant was found to reach its maximum at a temperature from 0.2 to 0.3°C above that at which the heat capacity reached its maximum. This is explained by the fact that it is the ratio of the heat capacity to the temperature, and not the heat capacity itself, that should go through a maximum at a second order transition point. The electrocaloric effect was investigated at temperatures above but close to the Curie point. At a temperature very close to the Curie point it was found that a field of 1.5 kV/cm produced a reversible heating of 0.1°C. This effect decreased rapidly with increasing temperature and was absent at 1.5°C above the Curie point. "The authors express their gratitude to V.A.Koptzik

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L 57568-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016134

for his interest in the work and for valuable remarks." Orig.art.  
has: 4 formulas and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo uni-  
versiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova (Physics Department, Moscow State Univ.)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NR REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 003

Card

*JH*  
3/3

Country : USSR  
Category : Diseases of Farm Animals.  
            Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi. R  
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1956, 96997  
  
Author : Taraskin, V. A.  
Institut. : Leningrad Institute for the Advanced Training\*  
Title : The Prophylaxis of Tuberculosis in Hens with Acidophilous-Soured Milk.  
  
Orig Pub. : Sb. nauchn. tr. Leningr. in-t usoversh. vet. vrachey, 1957, vyp. 11, 126-132  
  
Abstract : It was shown that acidophilous-soured milk introduced in vitro in a 1 : 20 solution inhibits the growth of tubercular bacteria of the avian type. As acidophilous-soured milk was added to rations in an amount of 50-100 g per hen, it produced a therapeutic effect in those cases in which insignificant changes were present in the organs of the hens; it did not inhibit the development of the tubercular process if morphologic changes were already sharply marked. In the ma-

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\*of Veterinary Medicine

Country : USSR  
Category : Diseases of Farm Animals.  
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96997 R  
Author :  
Institüt. :  
Titlo :  
  
Orig. Pub. :  
  
Abstract : jority of the cases, the application of acidophilous-soured milk for prophylactic purposes protected the fowl against infection with tuberculosis and assisted in increasing its weight and egg-laying capacity. The method of preparing acidophilous-soured milk is described. -- L. S.  
Kirichenko

Card: 2/2

TARASKIN, V.A., kand. veter. nauk

Typing Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Veterinariia 41  
no.10:15-16 O '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Biologicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

TARASKIN, V.V., inzh.

Work experience of the designers of the Baksheev Peat Enterprise  
of the Moscow Province Economic Council. Torf.prom. 38 no.2:36-37  
'61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Baksheyevskoye torfopredpriatiye Mosoblsovnarkhoza.  
(Baksheev—Peat industry)

TARASKIN, V.V., inzh.

Work experience of the planners and designers of the Baksheev Peat  
Enterprise. Torf. prom. 38 no. 3:28-29 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Baksheyevskoye torfopredpriyatiye Mosoblssovarkhoza.  
(Baksheev—Peat industry—Equipment and supplies)

TARASKIN, V.V., inzh.; OZOLS, G., inzh.; IBRAGIMOV, D.S., inzh.; VARENTSOV,  
V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Discussing the type of tractors and engines for self-propelled  
machinery for the peat industry. Torf.prom. 39 no.2:27-31 '62.  
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Baksheyevskoye torfopredpriatiye Mosoblsovarkhoza (for  
Taraskin). 2. Upravleniye toplivnoy promyshelnosti Soveta  
narodnogo khozyaystva Latviyskoy SSR (for Ozols). 3. Glavnoye  
konstruktorskoye byuro Severo-Zapada pri zavode Rigasel'mash  
(for Ibragimov). 4. Kalininskiy torfyanoy institut (for  
Varentsov).

(Peat machinery)

TARASKIN, V.V., inzh.

Results of the automatic recording of milled peat production  
during 1962. Torf. prom. 40 no. 4:32-33 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Baksheyevskoye torfopredpriyatiye Shaturskogo tresta.  
(Peat industry--Electric equipment)

TARASKIN, Yu.S.

From the experimental stage to a new system of management. Ugol'  
40 no.12:8-10 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Nachal'nik shakhty No.9 "Velikomostovskaya" L'vovsko-Volyns'ko  
ugol'nogo basseyna.

TARASKINA, K. V.

*Chem*

40000  
2

*pigments of Rumex tianscha and Rumex confertus.*  
*T. K. Chumakov and K. V. Taraskina. Izvst. Akad.*  
*Rauf Kazakh. S.S.R., Ser. Khim., 1966, No. 9, 61-71.*  
*The roots of the 2 plants on extn. with gasoline, CHCl<sub>3</sub>,*  
*and EtOH-C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> yield the max. amt. of pigments and do*  
*not lose any tannin materials. Chromatographic sepn. of*  
*the pigments on MgCO<sub>3</sub> from C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> resulted in isolation of*  
*the following from R. tianscha: 0.25% emodin, m. 230°*  
*(heated with Zn dust in H it gave 2-methylanthracene, m.*  
*206-7°; treatment with CH<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub> gave emodin mono-Me*  
*ether, m. 198°; treatment with EtI in presence of Ag<sub>2</sub>O*  
*gave emodin tri-Et ether, m. 163°; treatment with Ac<sub>2</sub>O*  
*gave the triacetate, m. 198°; BrCl in 10% NaOH gave the*  
*tribenzoate, m. 222-4°; 0.18% nepodine, m. 158°; and*  
*1.04% chrysophanic acid, m. 166° (reduction with Zn dust*  
*gave 2-methylanthracene; treatment with MeI-Ag<sub>2</sub>O gave*  
*the di-Me ether, m. 103-5°; EtI-Ag<sub>2</sub>O gave the di-Et ether,*  
*m. 143°; Ac<sub>2</sub>O-NaOAc treatment gave the diacetate, m. 200-*  
*8°; while BrCl in pyridine gave the dibenzoate, m. 200°).*  
*Some pigment, m. 160°, was found in 0.46% concn. in*  
*roots of R. confertus. This substance is a tris(hydroxymethyl)-*  
*anthracene, which reduces to 2-methylanthracene; its*  
*concn. is 0.001%.* It yields a tri-Me ether, m. 170-8°  
*on treatment with MeI-Ag<sub>2</sub>O, and a tri-Et ether, m. 134-4°;*  
*benzoate, m. 200°; acetone and methanol are also found*  
*present. In R. confertus, emodin and nepodine are also found*  
*in 0.16% and 0.09% concns. in R. confertus. G. M.*

TARASKINA-KIV,

*(Signature)* Carbohydrates of *Ephedra intermedia* and *Ephedra equisetina*. K. V. Taraskina, T. K. Chumchalov, and K. A. Vinogradova. *Vestn. Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R.* 12 No. 4, 89-93 (1956) (in Russian).—The *E. intermedia* and *E. equisetina* contain, resp., 1.07 and 1.3% monosaccharides, 0.23 and 0.27% dextrin, inulin and glutenous substances, 0.46 and 0.67% starch, 5.13 and 2.99% pectins, and 1.18 and 1.59% cellulose which is sol. in 80%  $H_2SO_4$ . Both contain some free glucose. G. M. Kosolapoff.

3

TARASKINA, K.V.; CHUMBALOV, T.K.

Nepedime from Tien Shan deck (Rumex tianschanicus A.Les) and horse  
deck (Rumex confertus Willd). Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 12 no.7:107-111 J1  
'56. (MIRA 9:9)

1.Predstavlena akademikom AN KazSSR M.I.Geryayevym.  
(Dyes and dyeing) (Rumex)

TARASKINA, K.V.; CHUMBALOV, T.K.

Anthraquinone dyes of Tatar rhubarb (*Rheum Tataricum L.Fil.*).  
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim. i khim.tekh. 6 no.2;305-309 '63.  
(MIRA 16:9)  
1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyj universitet imeni Kirova, kafedra  
organicheskoy khimii.  
(Kazakhstan--Rhubarb)

ACC NR: AP7005262

SOURCE CODE: UR/0003/67/000/001/0089/0091

AUTHOR: Taraskina, L. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Higher education in North Vietnam

SOURCE: Vestnik vysshey shkoly, no. 1, 1967, 89-91

TOPIC TAGS: nonmilitary training, academic institution, *foreign technical assistance*

## ABSTRACT:

At present there are 16 schools of higher education in Vietnam with a total of over 30,000 students enrolled. One of the most important of these is Hanoi University, with literature, history, physicomathematics, and biology departments; there are about 1000 students, 200 instructors, and 10 laboratories. Every year it graduates more than 200 specialists. Another leading school in the DRV, which is training qualified engineers, is the Polytechnic Institute. In July 1965 it graduated 1216 engineers. It now has 40 laboratories, 15 departments, and about 7,500 students. Many Soviet specialists have given lectures, conducted courses to improve Vietnamese instructors, etc. From 1957 to 1966 alone more than 40 Soviet professors visited the Polytechnic Institute. The USSR helped to build and completely equipped the Hanoi Polytechnic Institute, the largest in Southeast Asia. The USSR also equipped the Medicopharmaceutical and

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UDC: none

ACC NR: AP7005262

Agricultural institutes, two medicopharmaceutical schools, etc. In addition to this, the Socialist countries opened the doors of their higher, secondary special, and scientific-research institutions; of 10,000 Vietnamese specialists acquiring a higher education from 1954 to 1 April 1963, 1000 graduated from the socialist vuzes. In 1964 there were 156 Vietnamese fellows studying in the USSR.

SUB CODE: 05/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5114

Card 2/2

FONAREV, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; TARASKINA, L.F., inzh.

Automatic speed regulating system in mechanized hump yards.  
Part 4. Measuring device for uncoupling cars according to weight.  
Avtom., telem.i sviaz' 6 no.1:16-19 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Railroads—Hump yards)

TARASKO, D.I.

Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Steel  
imeni I.V. Stalin. Moscow, 1956.

TARASKO, D.I. "The effect of certain factors on the fatigue strength of  
freight car axles with stamped roller bearings." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow  
Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Steel imeni. I.V. Stalin. Moscow, 1956  
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 20, 1956

SOV/137-58-9-19945

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 265 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tarasko, D.I.

TITLE: ~~Effects of Certain Factors on the Fatigue Strength of Rolling Stock Axles with Pressed-on Roller Bearings~~ (Vliyaniye nekotorykh faktorov na ustalostnuyu prochnost' vagonnykh osey s napressovannymi rolikovymi podshipnikami)

PERIODICAL: Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, 1958,  
Nr 2, pp 156-171

ABSTRACT: An investigation is made of the fatigue strength of samples of full-size rolling-stock axle journals made of the following steels: Axle steel (0.36% C) and Nr-50 steel (0.48% C). It is established that when the inside race of the bearing is pressed into place on the journal, the axle undergoes a reduction in  $\sigma_w$  due to the stresses arising on pressing, damage to the journal surface on pressing, and also as a result of processes of corrosion on the contact surface. Surface hardening of the journal by knurling increases  $\sigma_w$  considerably. An increase in the  $\sigma_w$  M.Ch. of Nr-50 steel axles may also be accomplished by heat treatment. 1. Shafts of the axles (hardening + tempering). --Performance 2. Steel--Fatigue

Card 1/1

TITLE: Axles

TARASKO, D.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

~~Effect of absolute dimensions of specimens on their endurance.~~  
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern.met. no.5:171-175 My '58.

(MIRA 11:7)

1.Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.  
(Metals--Testing)

SOV/137-59-1 1231

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 168 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Mikhaylets, N. S., Tarasko, D. I., Peretyat'ko, V. N

TITLE: How to Improve the Mechanical Properties of Steel. (Scientific Engineering Conference, Stalinsk, May 1958) [ Puti uluchsheniya mekhanicheskikh svoystv stali. (Nauchnotekhn konferentsiya, Stalinsk, may 1958 g.) ]

PERIODICAL: Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy. Chern. metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 197-199

ABSTRACT: Information on the scientific engineering conference convoked by the Kuznetsk Inter-oblast Management Board of the NTOChM (Scientific-engineering Society for Iron and Steel) and the Directorate of the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Kombinat.

I B

Card 1/1

TARASKO, D.I., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of intermediate tempering on metal durability. Izv.vys.  
ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 2 no.5:91-95 My '59. (MIRA 12:9)

I. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut. Rekomendovano kafedroy  
metallovedeniya i termoobrabotki Sibirskogo metallurgicheskogo  
instituta.  
(Tempering)

GRDINA, Yu.V.; TARASKO, D.I.; KAYGORODTSEV, V.S.

Heat treatment of railroad car axles. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.  
met, no.4:97-106 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.  
(Car axles) (Steel---Heat treatment)

GRDINA, Yu.V.; TARASKO, D.I.; KAYGORODTSEV, V.S.

Effect of heat treatment and the chemical composition of steel on  
the fatigue strength of railroad axles. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;  
chern. met. 4 no.12:144-148 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.  
(Steel--Heat treatment) (Car axles--Testing)

GRDINA, Yu.V.; TARASKO, D.I.

Heat treatment of railroad car axles. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.,  
chern. met. 6 no.12:169-170 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

L 13000-66 EMT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) JD/HW  
ACC NR: AP6001686 SOURCE CODE: UR/0148/65/000/012/0112/0113

AUTHOR: Grdina, Yu. V.; Tarasko, D. I.; Druzhinin, V. V.

ORG: Siberian Metallurgical Institute (Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut)

TITLE: High-temperature thermomechanical treatment of rail steel

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 12, 1965, 112-113

TOPIC TAGS: rail steel, austenitic steel, heat treatment, cold working, tensile strength, plasticity, hardness, metal <sup>metal</sup>, structure, fabricated structures metal

ABSTRACT: Thermomechanical treatment markedly improves the strength of metal while preserving or even improving its plastic properties. It is most effective for alloy steels with an 0.4-0.5% C content. But industry employs a broad variety of steels containing more than 0.5% C. Hence the authors investigated the possibility of applying high-temperature thermomechanical treatment (HTTM) to rail steels containing 0.62-0.67% C. Billets measuring 20x30x200 mm were heated in an electric compartment-type furnace and deformed in a two-high rolling mill (one passage) at the rate of 5.7 m/sec and spray-cooled. After tempering at 200 or 400°C they were processed into specimens for tensile and impact tests. Findings: maximum hardness ( $H_B = 470-480$ ) and tensile strength ( $\sigma_B = 180-190$ ) are obtained in the case of HTTM with subsequent tempering at 200°C. In certain regimes of HTTM the area of fracture of the specimens fractured

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UDC: 669.14:621.78

L 13000-66

ACC NR: AP6001686

in the impact testing machine is extremely fine-grained; this is also revealed by microstructural examination. Apparently, the high tensile strength and hardness, combined with satisfactory plasticity and impact strength, are attributable to the fine-grained structure of the steel following TMO. Thus, HTMO can be used to toughen rail steel. It markedly enhances its strength while preserving its plasticity at the level characteristic of oil-quenched steel and nearly doubling its impact strength. These initial findings point to the need of expanding research in this field. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13 / SUBM DATE: 21Sep64 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 002

jrn

Card 2/2

L 21268-66 EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW/JG/WB  
ACC NR: AP6007928 SOURCE CODE: UR/0148/66/000/002/0119/0121

AUTHOR: Grdina, Yu. V.; Tarasko, D. I.; Dadochkin, N. V.; Gordin, O. V.

ORG: Siberian Metallurgical Institute (Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut) 87  
86

TITLE: Rapid oxidation-free heating of metals for rolling B

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 2, 1966, 119-121

TOPIC TAGS: steel, refractory metal, molybdenum, tungsten, niobium, steel heating, refractory metal heating, oxidation free heating, metal oxidation, oxidation prevention / 60S2 steel, 45G steel, steel 5

ABSTRACT: In a search for an effective and inexpensive method of heating steels and refractory metals for forging, rolling, and extrusion, molten glass has been tested as a heating medium. Specimens of steels 60S2, 45G, St5, and molybdenum, tungsten, and niobium were heated up to 1100-1350°C in molten glass (71.88% SiO<sub>2</sub>, 1.11% Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 1.5% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 7.32% CaO, 2.27% MgO, 14.15% K<sub>2</sub>O + Na<sub>2</sub>O) for 5 min to 3 hr. No sign of oxidation was observed on any specimen. On the other hand, 60S2 steel conventionally heated to 1150°C was extensively oxidized after holding 20 min. This type of steel, badly affected by decarbonization in conventional heating, showed no sign of decarbonization when

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UDC: 669.046—947

L 21268-66

ACC NR: AP6007928

heated in molten glass. The molten glass forms a compact, gas-tight film on the metal surface which also protects the metal against oxidation outside the bath, such as in hot rolling with 5-20% reduction, in forging, or in extrusion. In rapidly cooled carbon steels, the protective film cracks and a slight oxidation (temper colors) is observed. Refractory metals, however, are not oxidized at the temperatures at which the temper colors are formed. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

[ND]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 02Feb65/ ATD PRESS: 4221

Card 2/2 dda

L 05011-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JW/JG/JR/GD

ACC NR: AT6027925

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0104/0116

47

B7;

AUTHOR: Broder, D. L.; Zhilkin, A. S.; Zolotukhin, V. G.; Tarasko, M. Z.; Kutuzov, A. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: Fast neutron spectra in metal-water shieldingSOURCE: Voprosy fiziki zashchity reaktorov (Problems in physics of reactor shielding);  
sbornik statey, no. 2. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1966, 104-116

TOPIC TAGS: fast neutron, radiation shielding, neutron spectrum

ABSTRACT: The authors study the spectra of neutrons in the energy range above 1 mev from sources with energies of 3.35 and 14.9 mev in water and in water behind layers of iron and lead. A scintillation spectrometer with a stilbene crystal was used for the measurements. The sensitivity to  $\gamma$ -quanta was reduced by time division of irradiation. The reactions used for the neutron sources were  $D(d,n)\text{He}^3$  and  $T(d,n)\text{He}^4$  produced by using deuterons to bombard zirconium-tritium and zirconium-deuterium targets with a thickness of 18 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>. For the measurements in water, the source was located in a paraffin block placed in direct contact to the water tank. The overall dimensions of the shielding were 710×710×600 mm. The scintillation spectrometer was combined with an FEU-13 photomultiplier and an AI-100-1 amplitude analyzer. The results show that

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L 05041-6'  
ACC NR: AT6027925

O

the neutron spectrum from a monochromatic source in lead and iron differs considerably from that in water. The iron and lead spectrum shows a stronger concentration of low-energy neutrons (<2 Mev). In the energy range from 2 Mev to the initial energy of the 3.35 Mev source and from 4-5 Mev to the initial energy of the 14.9 Mev source, the spectrum in water contains more neutrons than that in iron and lead. This form of spectrum explains the excellent shielding properties of iron and lead for fast neutrons as well as their poor characteristics for comparatively low-energy neutrons. These data also explain the excellent shielding properties of metal-water shielding throughout the entire energy spectrum. Spectra for neutrons in the energy region below the initial energy in water behind layers of lead and iron approach the shape of spectra in water at a thickness of greater than 20 cm. For thinner water layers, particularly below 2-3 Mev, the spectrum shows high concentrations of neutrons in comparison with the spectrum in water. In this transition region there is also a considerable difference from the spectrum in pure water for the energy range from 2 Mev to the initial energy. Orig. art. has: 10 figures, 1 table, 2 formulas.

Orig. art. has: 10 figures, 1 table, 2 formulas.  
SUB CODE:2018/ SUBM DATE: 12Jan66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 plw

I 22419-66 EWT(m)/EWA(h)  
ACC NR: AP6007950 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/002/0143/0143

AUTHORS: Kazanskiy, Yu. A.; Trykov, L. A.; Dulin, V. A.; Zolotukhin, V. G.; Tarasko, M. Z.

ORG: none

TITLE: Transformation of integral amplitude distributions into neutron energy spectra ~~19,94~~

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 2, 1966, 143

TOPIC TAGS: neutron spectrum, neutron detector, scintillation detector, pulse height analyzer, nuclear reactor shield, iron, beryllium

ABSTRACT: This is an abstract of article No. 52/3404 submitted to the source editor but not published in full. The authors improve the accuracy with which the neutron energy spectrum is obtained by differentiating the integral spectra of pulses from a scintillator. This is done by using a least-squares method of determining the derivative,

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UDC: 539:16.08:539.125.5

L 22419-66  
ACC NR: AP6007950

decreasing the fluctuations that result from differentiation of experimental amplitude distributions. The algorithm for finding the derivative of the empirical curve is simple, since it is based on approximating a section of the empirical curve by a second-order parabola. If the pulse-height distributions vary over the differentiation section by not more than a factor 2 -- 3, the obtained derivative will differ from the analytic value by not more than 1 -- 3%. The results are illustrated with spectra of reactor neutrons that have passed through different thicknesses of iron under good-geometry conditions. The unpublished article contains detailed characteristics of the spectrometer employed, its block diagram, the gamma-ray discrimination system, and also results of measurements of spectra of standard source and spectra of reactor neutrons passing through different thicknesses of beryllium. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 18 SUBM DATE: 03Aug65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card, 2/2 *filed*

PROSVIRIN, V.I. (Riga); TARASOV, (Riga)

Rapid nitriding of steels by heating with high frequency currents.  
Izv. AN. SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Met. i topl. no.2:132-140 Mr-Ap '61.  
(MIRA 14:4)

(Induction hardening)  
(Case hardening)

TARASOV, A.

USSR

Engineer, Auto Instrument Works.  
"On Incomplete Equipment," Letter to the Editor,  
*Izvestia*, 1950.  
Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. 2,  
No. 4, page 44. (in [redacted] Library.)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754920008-5

TARASOV, A., inzhener.

Under the ice field. Voen.znan. 31 no.7:26-27 J1 '56. (VIL 10:2)  
(Submarine boats)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754920008-5"

TARASOV, A.

Investigating ocean depths. Voen. znan. 33 no.4:17-18 Ap '57.  
(Oceanographic research) (Ocean bottom) (MIRA 10:6)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, N., BABAYEV, M., GLADKOV, M., EL'YASHEVICH, Z., KAMYSHKO, A.;  
KUZYATIN, G., . . . , KULIYEV, S., MOVSISOV, N., POPOV, A., PORTNOY, T.,  
RIZNIK, A., SEROVA, Ye., TARASOV, A., TULIN, V., SHISHKIN, O.,  
SHKOL'NIKOV, B., SHTURMAN, L., CHESNOKOV, V., EFENDIZADE, A.

K.N.Kulizade, candidate of engineering. Energ.biul. no. 5:23-24  
My '53. (MIRA 11:8)  
(Kulizade, Kiazim Novruz, 1908- )

TARASOV, A. (Rostov-na-Donu); ZERKIN, D. (Rostov-na-Donu); ROMANOV, A.  
(Rostov-na-Donu)

On economic laws. Vop.ekon. no.6:139-143 Je '60.  
(MIRA 13:6)  
(Economics)

TARASOV, A., inzh.; LINETSKIY, Ya., inzh.

Apartment houses made of vibrated brick slabs with three longitudinal bearing walls. Zhil. stroi. no. 2:18-23 '62.  
(MIRA 16:1)

(Brick houses)

TARASOV, A., zasluzhenny master sporta, zasluzhenyy trenar SSSR.

The army men are ready for the hockey battle. Voen. vest. 42  
no.11:124-127 N '62. (MIRA 16:10)

(Hockey)

TARASOV, A.; SHMEL'KOV, A.

Third International Geophysical Year. Grashd. av. 1<sup>4</sup> no.3:6-7  
Mr '57. (MLRA 10:6)  
(Auroras) (Aeronautics in meteorology)

TARASOV, A.

85-58-6-13/43

AUTHOR: Tarasov, A.

TITLE: Tales About Airplane Builders (Rasskazy ob aviatsionnykh konstruktorakh) Unbeaten Paths (Neprotorennymi putyami)

PERIODICAL: Kryl'ya rodiny, 1958,<sup>vol. 9</sup> Nr 6, pp 7-8 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a biographical sketch of Arkhip Mikhaylovich Lyul'ka, airplane designer, who some 25 years ago was one of the first Soviet engineers to advocate the use of the gas turbine. At 50, a twice named Stalin laureate and Hero of Socialist Labor, he lectures at the MAI (Moscow Aviation Institute) and is a deputy of the Moscow Municipal Council. There is one photograph of A. M. Lyul'ka.

1. Civil aviation--USSR 2. Biography

Card 1/1

TARASOV, A., inzh.

Path to outer space. Starsh.-serzh. no.4:26-27 Ap '62.  
(Rockets (Aeronautics))

TARASOV, A.

Outstanding promoter of aeronautics and astronautics. Kryl.rod. 13  
no.7:22-23 Jl '62. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Rynin, Nikolai Alekseevich—1881-1942)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754920008-5

TARASOV, A., inzh.

Receiver for radio amateurs. Radio no. 8133-38 Ag '64. (VKR 17.3.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754920008-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754920008-5

TARASOV, A., inzh.-gidrograf

Dip of the visible horizon in the Arctic. Mor. flot. 24 no. 8:19-21  
(MIRA 18:9)  
Ag '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754920008-5"

SPINELY, L., general-leytenant; GALT'YEV, R., politruk; and others,  
Soviet Army's

Revolution in military affairs and some problems in Party and  
political work. From: Vooruzh. SSSR 6 no. 9:6-in. 6 U.S.  
(1956) p. 12)

TARASOV, A. A. ,Lt. Gen.

Member of the Presidium of the scientific council on methods of the office of physical preparedness and sport of the armed forces of the USSR.

Honored Master of Sport

Soviet Source: N: Krasnaya Zvezda, Moscow, 20 August 1947. Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island", on file in Library of Congress, Air Information Division, Report No. 82591, UNCLASSIFIED.

TARASOV, A. A.

Horse Shows

Hippodromes of collective farms in the Urals. Konevodstvo, 22, No. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. Unclassified

TARASOV, A. A.

Sverdlovsk Province - Race Horses

Record breakers from the Urals, Konevodstvo 23, No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

TARASOV, A.A.

KUZNETSOV, G.A., kand.ekon.nauk; NEGOVSKIY, V.S.; TARASOV, A.A.; MOSIN, V.A.

Urgent problems of land exploitation on virgin land state farms.  
Zemledelie 6 no.4:73-76 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)  
(Kazakhstan--State farms)

RABINOVICH, R.I. Prinimali uchastiye: ALEGLAN, L.K., kand. sel'khoz. nauk;  
BARABANOVA, N.N.; BOSENKO, K.S.; VENNIK, V.V.; GRIGORCHUK, Ye.V.;  
GUMEROV, A.Kh.; DOBROCHASOV, D.F.; ZAMURAYEV, I.V.; ZAYTSEVA, A.G.,  
kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KOL'TSOV, N.A.; LEVITIN, Kh.Z., kand. biol.  
nauk; LISITSKIY, B.Ya.; MATYASH, G.P.; MENTOV, A.V.; RABINOVICH, R.I.;  
SAL'NIKOV, V.V.; SVECHNIKOV, I.V.; SIMONOV, P.K.; SMIRNOV, V.V.;  
SMIRNOV, L.P.; SMIRNOVA, V.I.; STEPANOVA, V.I.; TARASOV, A.A.; FILA-  
TOVICH, V.V., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; FEDOROV, N.G., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
TSAPLIN, M.F.; KHROMOV, L.V.; DAVYDOVA, I., red.; PAL'MINA, N., tekhn.  
red.

[Sverdlovsk in Agricultural Exhibition of 1959] Sverdlovskaya sel'-  
khoziaistvennaya vystavka. Sverdlovsk, Sverdlovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo,  
1960. 131 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Sverdlovsk. Sverdlovskaya oblastnaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya  
vystavka, 1959. (Sverdlovsk—Agricultural exhibitions)

L 20937-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP6002563

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/023/0058/0059

AUTHORS: Vishnevskiy, A. P.; Krichevskaya, V. L.; Tarasov, A. A.45  
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Reversible pulse counter. Class 42, No. 176716 [announced by Institute  
of Mathematics SO AN SSSR (Institut matematiki SO AN SSSR)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniya i tovarnykh znakov, no. 23, 1965, 58-59

TOPIC TAGS: pulse counter, computer circuit

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a reversible pulse counter containing a shift pulse shaper in each digit and a device for changing the count direction. To simplify the reversible counter circuit, each digit of the pulse counter is made on a storage register. The input of the storage register is connected to the first output of a limiter, and the output is connected through an inverter to the first input of the first coincidence circuit (see Fig. 1). The second input of this coincidence circuit is connected to the first output of the reverse device, and the third input is connected to the second output of the limiter and to the first input of the second coincidence circuit. The second input of the

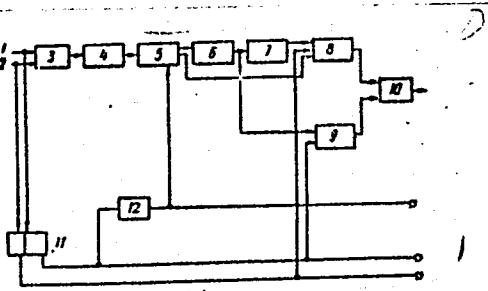
UDC: 681.142.07:621.374.32

Card 1/2

L 20937-66

ACC NR: AP6002563

- Fig. 1. 1 - Forward count pulse input;  
2 - backward count pulse input;  
3 - "OR" circuit; 4 - delay line;  
5 - limiter; 6 - storage register;  
7 - inverter; 8 and 9 - coincidence  
circuit; 10 - "OR" circuit;  
11 - trigger with separate inputs;  
12 - emitter follower.



second coincidence circuit is connected to the second output of the reverse device. The outputs of the coincidence circuits are connected to an "OR" circuit. One input of the limiter of each digit is connected to the reverse device. The limiter input of the least significant digit is connected through an "OR" circuit and delay line to the buses for the addition and subtraction input pulses. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 10Mar64

Card 2/2

TARASOV, A.D.

KULIKOVSKIY, A.A.; BERG, A.I., redaktor; DZHIGIT, I.S., redaktor;  
YELIN, O.G., redaktor; MOSZHNEVLOV, G.N., redaktor; SMIRNOV,  
A.D., redaktor; TARASOV, A.D., redaktor; TRAMM, B.F., redaktor.  
CHECHIK, P.O., redaktor; SHAMSHUR, V.I., redaktor; ZHUKHOVITSKIY, B. Ya., redaktor; FRIDKIN, A.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Manual for the amateur radio operator] Spravochnik radioliubitelia. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1955. 256 p. (Massovaia radiobiblioteka, no.222)  
(MLRA 8:9)  
(Radio-Amateur's manuals)

TABASOV, Aleksey Prolovich; POLYAKOVA, N., redaktor; MUKHIN, Yu., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The development of the general economy is the basis for the organisational and economic consolidation of collective farms]  
Razvitiye obshchestvennogo khoziaistva - osnova organizatsionno-khoziaistvennogo ukrepleniia kolhozov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo polit. lit-ry, 1956. 71 p.  
(Collective farms)

SOKOLOV, Mikhail Maksimovich; TARASOV, A.F., otv. red.; POLYAKOVA, N.,  
red.; KLIMOVA, T., tekhn. red.

[Economics of socialist agriculture] Ekonomika sotsialisticheskogo sel'skogo khozaiystva. Moskva, Gospolitizdat, 1962.  
254 p. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Agriculture--Economic aspects)

IVANOV, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHAKHLIN, V.I., inzh.; SHUNIN, T.G., inzh.;  
TARASOV, A.F., inzh.

Using heat-resistant concrete in the construction of open-hearth  
and heating furnaces. Stal' 23 no.9:862 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

SHAKHLIN, V.I.; SHUNIN, T.G.; TARASOV, A.F.; KULAKOV, A.M.; IVANOV, N.I.; NEKRASOV, K.D.; SALMANOV, G.D.

Using heat-resistant concrete in the elements of bricklaying of open-hearth furnaces. Ognesupery 28 no.8:364-367 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Shakhlin, Shunin, Tarasov, Kulakov). 2. Magnitogorskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut (for Ivanov). 3. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stritel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Nekrasov, Salmanov).

SHAKHLIN, V.I.; TARASOV, A.F.; SALMANOV, G.D.

Testing refractory concrete blocks in soaking pit walls. Ognepory  
(MIRA 16:10)  
28 no.9:397-400 '63.

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Shakhlin, Tarasov).
2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona Akademii  
stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Salmanov).

FREYDENBERG, A.S.; DIKSHTEYN, Ye.I.; TRIFONOV, A.G.; ARTAMONOV, M.P.;  
TVOROGOV, A.R.; SHAKHLIN, V.I.; TARASOV, A.F.

Repair of tapping holes on open-hearth furnaces. Metallurg 9  
no.7:20-22 Jl 94. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

L 1322-66 FBD/FSS-2/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/EWA(d) TT/GW/WS-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5021254

UR/0293/65/003/004/0614/0617

523.164.4:350.388.1:629.195.2

42  
B

AUTHOR: Benediktov, Ye. A.; Getmantsev, G. G.; Sazonov, Yu. A.; Tarasov, A. F.

55

55

55

TITLE: Preliminary results of measurements of the intensity of distributed cosmic radio emission by the Elektron-2 satellite

12

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 3, no. 4, 1965, 614-617

TOPIC TAGS: radio emission, cosmic ray intensity / Elektron 2

12,55

ABSTRACT: Preliminary results of measurements of the intensity of distributed cosmic radio emission conducted by Elektron-2 are presented. A 4-m rod antenna connected with two receivers was used in the measurements. The receivers operated at fixed frequencies of 725 and 1525 kc. Passbands were 3.9 kc at 725 kc and 7.4 kc at 1525 kc. Time constant of the output circuit was 1 sec. Some readings taken at the apogee (68,000 km) showed changes in cosmic radio emission levels with time; these were attributed to the spin of the satellite. Absolute values of the effective temperatures of the sky at 725 and 1525 kc were  $3.2 \times 10^7$ K and  $1.2 \times 10^7$ K, respectively. An increase in absolute effective temperature was noted with decreased frequency, and, conversely, radio emission intensity dropped with decreased frequency.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5021254

Maximum emission was observed at latitudes of  $\pm 40^{\circ}$ - $50^{\circ}$ . The intensity of distributed cosmic radio emission at 725 kc was  $0.51 \times 10^{-20} \text{ w m}^{-2} \text{ cps}^{-1} \text{ sterad}^{-1}$  and at 1525 kc,  $0.87 \times 10^{-20} \text{ w m}^{-2} \text{ cps}^{-1} \text{ sterad}^{-1}$ . Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [PW]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 16Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES,EC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

ATD PRESS: 4105

Card 2/2

L 5315-66 EWT(d)/FBD/PSS-2/EWT(1)/PS(v)-3/EEC(k)-2/EWA(d)  
ACCESSION NR: AT5023642

AST/TT/RB/OS/GW/MS-2  
UR/0000/65/000/000/0581/0606  
106

AUTHORS: Benediktov, Yu. A.; Gorbunov, G. G.; Mityakov, N. A.; Rapoport, V. O.  
Sazonov, Yu. A.; Tarasov, A. P.

TITLE: Results of the intensity measurements of radio-frequency radiation at frequencies of 725 and 1525 kc by means of the apparatus installed in the satellite Elektron-2

SOURCE: "Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po fizike kosmicheskogo prostranstva, Moscow, 1965, Issledovaniya kosmicheskogo prostranstva (Space research); trudy konferentsii." Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 581-606

TOPIC TAGS: artificial earth satellite, radio emission, ionosphere, atmospheric radiation, radio receiver, geomagnetic field

ABSTRACT: The results of radio-frequency measurements taken by the Elektron-2 satellite are analyzed and the equipment used is described. Two fixed-frequency receivers tuned to 725 and 1525 kc were used with a common dipole antenna. One side of the antenna was a 3.75-m metal stub, and the other side was the body of the satellite; the radiation resistance was 0.053 ohm for 725 kc and 0.146 ohm for 1525 kc for a capacitance of 46 pF. The receivers used straight amplification with 3 rf

Card 1/83

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L 5315-66  
ACCESSION NR: AT5023642

2/

stages and 2 af stages. The error in the absolute value of the intensity of cosmic radio emission was  $\pm 30\%$  for 1525 kc and  $(+30, -50)\%$  for 725 kc. The measurement results were processed by converting the output voltages to the effective temperature of radio emission. Values of effective temperature  $T_{eff}$  for a 2-hr flight near the apogee are given in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure, where the points correspond to 1525 kc and the crosses to 725 kc. All of the data on the spectrum of cosmic radio emission indicate that for  $f \leq 3-5$  Mc its intensity decreases with frequency. The profile of the electron concentration in the ionosphere was determined from its effect on radiation resistance and capacitance of the antenna. A graph of electron concentration  $N$  versus altitude  $h$  is shown in Fig. 2 on the Enclosure. Sporadic radio emission from the earth's atmosphere considerably exceeding the cosmic radio emission in intensity was recorded at both frequencies. A correlation between radio emission and the intensity of soft-electron flux is found. The distribution of radio emission indicates that electron fluxes penetrate the ionosphere primarily at latitudes of  $30-50^\circ$ . The authors thank Yu. V. Abramov, A. A. Andronov, R. M. 55 Boykin, V. I. Ginsburg, V. V. Zhlegayev, V. N. Karyagin, Yu. Z. Logachev, G. A. Skuridin, and V. Yu. Trubitsyn for aid in preparing the experiment and discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 14 graphs, 1 diagram, 1 chart, 3 tables, and 11 formulas.

Card 2/8